

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 104 (Preliminary)

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE DETERMINATION OF AND THE REPORTING
OF PERFORMANCE UNDER THE 1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM

(Applicable only to the Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area of
Oklahoma and Texas)

PART I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1. Organization. -

(a) State. - Each State will employ a State Performance Supervisor, who, under the direction of the State Administrative Officer in Charge, will be directly responsible for checking performance. Where necessary, the State Performance Supervisor will be assisted by one or more District Supervisors, who, preferably, have training and experience in engineering.

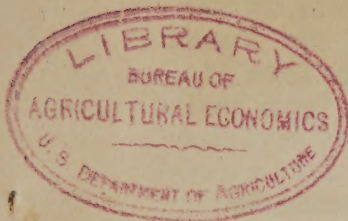
Schools of instruction should be held in each State for the purpose of training Supervisors regarding the land and crop classifications, methods to be used in measuring land, the procedure to be followed in the determination of performance in 1937, care of materials to be used, and filling out the necessary forms.

State Offices shall spot check a minimum of 2 percent of the farms in each county, including at least one farm inspected by each Supervisor for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the work of the Supervisors in measuring fields and reporting land use, particularly as to practices where the land classification is a matter of judgment. Insofar as possible, the State Office will do a portion of the spot checking early in the inspection period and the remainder when the supervisors have practically completed their work in the county. Each Supervisor will be paid only for the work satisfactorily performed.

(b) County. - The County Agent will be in general charge of the work in connection with the determination of performance within the county.

The Assistant in Agricultural Conservation, where employed, will have immediate supervision of the performance work in the county, and will make frequent checks of the work of each employee. If no Assistant in Agricultural Conservation is employed, a County Supervisor may be employed to supervise performance work.

Supervisors will be employed for the purpose of making a determination of performance and a report as to performance on farms owned or operated by cooperating producers. Wherever possible, persons who have done satisfactory work in land measurement under the Agricultural Adjustment



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Programs should be employed. Community Committeemen may be selected as Supervisors if they have the necessary qualifications, but members of the County Committee should not be selected except upon approval of the Director of the Southern Division. A Supervisor should not check any farm in which he has a financial interest or any farm owned or operated by a near relative. One chainman should be provided for each Supervisor.

Where it is advisable that an engineering check on terracing be made to determine whether the terraces meet specifications recommended by the State Committee, it is suggested that one capable man be employed for each county to handle this job. If such checking is postponed until near the end of the year, it can be accomplished more quickly and with less expense.

Section 2. Acres to be Measured and Acres Which may be Estimated.-- Measure (unless accurate measurements are available) the total cropland and all acreages in the farm upon which a payment (or a deduction) will be based. Record separately the data for cotton, peanuts, the total acreage of general soil-depleting crops, and each soil-building practice, respectively.

If accurate maps or aerial photographs are not available,

(1) the total acreage of each of the crops, cotton, or peanuts, respectively, may be estimated if after careful inspection it is evident that the total acreage of such crop on the farm in 1937 is at least 20 percent below the maximum acreage which could be grown with full diversion payment;

(2) the total acreage of general soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1937 may be estimated if after careful inspection it is evident that such acreage is at least 20 percent below the maximum acreage which could be grown with full diversion payment, or if the acreage required for home needs is in excess of the general soil-depleting base and it is evident that the acreage of general soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1937 is not in excess of that required for home needs;

(3) estimate the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Express all acreages to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, and hundredths amounting to more than five shall be considered a whole tenth.

Section 3. Methods and Materials to be Used in Checking Performance.-- Each Performance Supervisor should be familiar with Southern Region Bulletin 101, and with each amendment that is applicable to the area which he will check; Southern Region Bulletin 102, and Form SR-101. He should thoroughly familiarize himself with the provisions of Southern Region Bulletin 104 and with each of the following forms: Forms SR-113, SR-111, SR-111a, and SR-112. Instructions regarding the execution of Form SR-111a are contained in part II hereof, and those relative to Form SR-113 are contained in part III hereof. Form SR-111 will be used only in those cases where farms are checked by chain

or some method other than with aerial photographs or accurate maps. Instructions regarding the use of Form SR-112 will be issued by the State Office.

(a) Aerial Photographs.— In territories where performance is to be determined by the use of aerial photographs or accurate maps, only such data as farm boundaries, field outlines, and field numbers, are to be recorded directly on the enlargements. In doing this the use of legends is desired. The additional data with respect to each farm are to be listed on Form SR-111a.

(1) Receiving, Inspecting, and Using Aerial Photographic Materials.— It will be the responsibility of the State Office to receive aerial photographic material and to inspect the material to determine that it complies with all the specifications governing the contract or purchase of such materials, particularly with reference to flight lines, overlap, sidelap, crabbing, coverage, quality of photographs and index maps. The results of this inspection should be recorded on Form SRM-103 and the record of the scale check should be made on Form SRM-104. Following approval of each county project, these forms will be prepared in duplicate and the originals forwarded to the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. With the exception of checking for proper scale, all inspecting and checking of materials will be done in the State Office. The correctness of scale will be determined in the field under the supervision of the State Performance Supervisor or his representative. The individual charged with this responsibility should, insofar as possible, at the same time acquaint those in the County Office in charge of the program with the proper use of the materials.

For areas covered by aerial photographs resulting from commercial surveys and purchased from commercial concerns, the check will include only the matters of coverage, quality, and scale.

Ground measurements in those territories covered by items 1, 2, and 3 of USDA 10136 will not be made following delivery of the enlargements, as the enlargements are based upon the ratio factors furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Special instructions are being given in these cases.

Upon delivery of aerial photographic materials to the County Office, a receipt showing a list of the materials should be obtained. This list will be prepared in triplicate on Form SRM-105 at the time of the inspection of the materials and the third copy sent to the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

The photographic material is of great value and must be given the proper care as it is expected that with proper care it will be usable for a period of three to five years. This material has been acquired by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration solely for use in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program and it is not to be loaned out or used for any other purpose by individuals

or any other governmental agency whether Federal, State, or local, without proper authority.

One person in each county should be assigned to check out the enlargements and to watch for shortage and misuse of the same. Safeguards should be provided in filing and care of aerial photographic material, tracings, blue prints and other materials or equipment used in the permanent mapping program.

Definite areas for checking should be assigned each Supervisor, and the corresponding enlargements covering these areas should be turned over to him, together with Forms SR-111a showing the names of the operators of the farms to be checked. Only a sufficient number of enlargements to provide two to six days' work should be given the Supervisor at one time. A receipt showing serial numbers of enlargements should be obtained from the Supervisor. The Supervisor should be required to return to the office at least once a week all enlargements on which field checks have been made, together with Form SR-111a for each farm checked. At the beginning of the work each Supervisor should be required to report to the County Office daily until the person in charge is satisfied that the Supervisor fully understands the use of aerial photographs in determining performance.

Field and plot areas will be measured in the office by the use of planimeters or rotometers. Those selected for this work should be industrious, careful, patient, and should have good eyesight. The instructions for the care and use of planimeters and rotometers furnished by the manufacturer with each instrument should be carefully followed.

Supervisors who are to use the aerial photographs in the field should be provided with a piece of masonite or panel board, 21 inches by 25 inches, on which to clip the enlargements while using them. The enlargements should be fastened to the board by the use of binder clips. Never use thumb tacks. Enlargements should never be rolled or folded and should always be used on a firm flat surface. An oil-cloth cover slightly larger than the board should be carried in the field to protect the enlargements in case of rain.

It is necessary in all cases that the producer or his representative accompany the Supervisor in making the field check of performance. The Supervisor and the producer should examine the enlargement and identify the farm boundaries. Farm boundaries will be identified by making at each corner, or change of direction, of the boundary, a mark not exceeding one-half inch long along the boundary in both directions. A red wax pencil should be used for this purpose. Every effort should be made to hold to a minimum the records, marks, and notations made on the enlargements. The Supervisor and producer should then inspect each field including the fenced non-crop open pasture land on the farm and the Supervisor should number on the enlargement with a red pencil consecutively each field and plot including the fenced non-crop open

pasture land which is bounded by permanent or semi-permanent features. Subdivisions of these fields into plots in order to properly identify crops or practices should be shown on the enlargements as Field No. 1a, 1b, 1c, 4a, 4b, etc. Each field number and the 1937 use of the field or plot should be entered.

Where the dividing line between crops or practices does not show plainly on the enlargement, sufficient measurements from features which can be identified on the photograph should be made with a chain so as to locate such line. The Supervisor should keep in mind that the areas of the individual field or subdivisions thereof will be determined in the County Office. For this reason in cases where the boundaries are not clear and definite it is necessary that they be traced on the enlargement with a sharp pointed, soft, black, wax pencil.

After checking all the fields on the farm and identifying all crops and practices and entering the proper identifications on the enlargement and Form SR-111a, the Supervisor should carefully examine both the enlargement and Form SR-111a before leaving the farm, to see that all essential information has been entered thereon. This procedure will tend to prevent the necessity of a return visit to the farm to check some minor detail.

(2) Additional Equipment Needed in Counties Using Aerial Photographic Materials.- County Offices should be equipped with the following:

- i. One or more planimeters.
- ii. One or more 17-inch rotometers.
- iii. One enlargement and photo-index map filing case.
- iv. A supply of smooth writing or wax pencils of various colors and art gum erasers.
- v. One or more large tables.

Supervisors going to the field should be equipped with the following:

- i. One chain, 66 feet long divided into tenths
- ii. One 21-inch by 25-inch masonite or panel board, for use in working with the enlargement in the field.
- iii. Oilcloth cover for the board.
- iv. One water proof enlargement holder so made as to prevent soiling and otherwise damaging the enlargements while in field use.
- v. Smooth writing black and red wax pencils.

vi. One art gum eraser.

vii. One 6-inch ivory covered scale graduated to fiftieths or hundredths of an inch.

(b) Plane Table Maps.-- The method of checking performance on farms covered by plane table maps will be similar to the method employed in the use of aerial photographs. The plane table maps have been prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration solely for use in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program and are not to be loaned to or used for any other purpose by individuals, or any other governmental agency whether Federal, State, or local, without proper authority.

The following additional equipment will be needed in counties using plane table maps:

- (1) One or more planimeters.
- (2) One or more 17-inch rotometers.
- (3) One or more large tables.

Supervisors going to the field should be equipped with the following:

- (1) The map, or blue print if there is no map.
- (2) One board for use in working with the map or blue print in the field.
- (3) One chain, 66 feet long divided into tenths.
- (4) Pencils and other miscellaneous items.

(c) Other Methods.-- Where aerial photographs, plane table maps, or other accurate measurements are not available for checking performance in 1937, checking will be done by chaining or some other equivalent method and a map of the farm shall be prepared by means of the farm sketch method similar to that used in 1936. A definite proportionate sketch (not necessarily to exact scale) should be drawn on Form SR-111 by the Supervisor, showing the relative position of all fields and physical features.

The area of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions. Measuring and calculating field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, require that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed and if necessary a rough preliminary sketch may be made on scratch paper to determine how to measure the field or how to divide the field into measurable plots. If the land in the field is irregular in elevation or the distance is so great that a point cannot be clearly seen, a line can be established by a person standing on the elevation or at a convenient point, on whom the Supervisor may sight in determining lines or bases or perpendiculars. Each distance measured shall be recorded on the sketch directly on the line to which it pertains in order that each area calculation may be rechecked in the County Office.

Each sketch should have recorded thereon the producer's name, the work sheet serial number, the Supervisor's name, the date, the 1937 land use of each field and plot, and the number of each field and plot. If desired, this sketch may be redrawn in the County Office to a more nearly exact scale. In all cases the sketches on Form SR-111 should be checked in the County Office and at this time all essential data should be transferred to Form SR-111a. If desirable, Form SR-111a may be filled out in the field. The distance allowed around the edge of the crop area as the outside boundary of the crop area in the case of row crops, shall be one-half of the width of the average row.

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All chains must be carefully checked for accuracy with a standard steel surveyor's tape before being used in the field and again at intervals during the season.

The following equipment will be needed in counties using a method of checking performance other than by means of aerial photographs or plane table maps:

- (1) Forms SR-111 and SR-111a.
- (2) One chain, 66 feet long, divided into tenths and a supply of pins.
- (3) Sketching board.
- (4) Pencils and other miscellaneous items.

Section 4. Multiple Farms.- If an owner or operator makes application for payment with respect to one or more farms in the county and has one or more other farms in the same county with respect to which he does not make application for payment (other than an "Application for Payment with Respect to Rice Farms") the County Committee shall require such producer to submit properly executed Forms SR-111, SR-111a, and SR-113 covering each farm which he does not cover with an application for payment (other than an "Application for Payment with Respect to Rice Farms") together with a statement that the data with respect to these farms accurately reflect the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on such farms. If the County Committee has reason to believe that the information with respect to any soil-depleting crop on any such farm is incorrect, it shall cause such check to be made as it deems necessary, and if it finds that any under-statement of soil-depleting crops has been made, it shall cause the acreage of all soil-depleting crops on all such farms to be measured.

Section 5. Classification of Land Use.- The classification of acreage as soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral will be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 103, 104, 105, and 106 of Bulletin 101. The acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops will be counted only once and will be counted as devoted to the major of such crops. Likewise, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops will be counted only once. Pursuant to section 105 of Bulletin 101, the same land may be classified once as soil-depleting and a part or all of such acreage may also be classified as soil-conserving.

Land planted to cotton shall be considered to have been devoted to a soil-depleting crop if the cotton remains on the land (whether or not there is a good stand) beyond a stage of growth that it can be readily determined whether or not a good stand has been established. This can be determined by the time squares are beginning to form. Land planted to other row crops classified as soil-depleting shall be considered to be devoted to such crops when they reach approximately the same stage of growth as that set out for cotton above, which in the case of corn or grain sorghums would be from two weeks' to one month's growth, or, even though there is a poor stand, if such crops are left after this stage for harvest. If cotton or any other soil-depleting row crop is destroyed by flood, hail,

drouth, or insects after reaching the stage indicated at which the land is considered as devoted to such crop, a certification by the producer approved by a Community Committeeman designating the area and the approximate date on which the crop was destroyed together with a statement as to the age and stage of growth of the crop destroyed shall be made to the County Committee as soon after the destruction of such crop as possible. When small grains reach a stage comparable to the stage indicated above, all of the land occupied by them shall be considered as devoted to a soil-depleting crop, even though such crop subsequently failed or was abandoned; except that if a part of such acreage was designated as a winter cover crop on or before May 1, 1937 and prior to destruction, failure, or abandonment, that part of such acreage so designated shall not be classified as soil-depleting unless a soil-depleting crop is harvested therefrom in 1937, except that the small grains on the land so designated may be cut for hay in the wind erosion area if followed by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-conserving practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

If the crop is not left on the land until the stage indicated has been reached, such land shall be classified as idle, unless followed by another crop or unless terraces are constructed thereon in 1937, in which case it will take the classification of such crop or practice.

Where on a given acreage of land in 1937 both cotton and another soil-depleting crop reach a stage of growth comparable to that mentioned above for cotton, such acreage shall be considered to be devoted to cotton and the other soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded in determining performance.

Where on a given acreage of land in 1937 commercial peanuts, or any other soil-depleting crop for which a special soil-depleting base is established other than cotton, and another soil-depleting crop reach a stage of growth comparable to that mentioned above for cotton, such acreage shall be considered to be devoted to commercial peanuts or such other special base crop and the other soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded in determining performance.

Where soil-conserving crops have attained a reasonably good growth, even though subsequently destroyed by drought, flood, hail, or insects, the land occupied by such crops shall be classified as soil-conserving pursuant to sections 104 and 105 of Bulletin 101.

Section 6. Accounting for all Work Sheets.— The County Committee shall account to the State Office for every work sheet executed in 1937, either with a report of performance or, if a producer fails to make application for payment with respect to his farm in that county, with a statement by the operator or by the County Committee that the producer(s) on such farm does not expect to make application for payment with respect to the farming operations on the farm in 1937.

PART II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM SR-111a

One copy of Form SR-111a shall be prepared showing the field number and land use of each field, including fenced non-crop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres and the acreage on which each approved soil-building practice is carried out. Where a report of performance and an application for payment are to cover the land covered by more than one work sheet, a Form SR-111a should be prepared for the land covered by each such work sheet.

Enter the data requested at the top of Form SR-111a. If the operator is also the owner, enter the word "same" in the space for the name of owner. The location or description of the farm should be the same as that entered on the corresponding work sheet. The above data should be filled out in the county office before the supervisor goes to the farm to check performance. If aerial photographs are used and if the land covered by the work sheet is not all covered by one enlargement, enter the number of all such enlargements covering land covered by that work sheet.

Enter in lines 1 through 12, the field number, name of the crop, and the acreage of crops classified as soil-depleting. If there is not sufficient space to enter all such acreages in these lines, another Form SR-111a should be used as a continuation sheet. Enter the total of all such acreages in line 13.

Enter in lines 14 through 20, the field number, the name and the part of the acreage of each soil-conserving crop interplanted or grown in combination with or following a soil-depleting crop and classified as soil-conserving in accordance with section 105 of Bulletin 101. Enter in line 21 the total of the acreages in lines 14 through 20.

Enter in lines 22 through 26, the field number, the description of the soil-conserving crop, and the acreage of land devoted solely to each soil-conserving crop including idle cropland on which terraces were constructed during 1937. These entries should include only the land that qualifies as soil-conserving under section 104 of Bulletin 101. Enter in line 27 the total of the acreages in lines 22 through 26.

Enter in lines 28 through 30, the field number, land use, and the acreage of cropland devoted to neutral uses. This will include idle cropland on which terraces were not constructed during 1937, and orchards and vineyards which are not intercropped. (If any part of the orchard or vineyard is intercropped, include only that portion that is classified as neutral.) Enter in line 31, the total of the acreages in lines 28 through 30.

Enter in lines 32 and 33, the field number, and the gross acreage of commercial orchards, if any.

Enter in lines 34 and 35, the field number and acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

For each approved soil-building practice carried out on the farm in 1937, enter in one of the lines 36 through 40, the field number, the number and description of the practice, the acreage and if applicable, the pounds or feet.

PART III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT REPORT OF PERFORMANCE (FORM SR-113)

Prepare Form SR-113 (hereinafter referred to as Form 113) in triplicate (in quadruplicate in case the operator is a share-tenant). The original is to be sent to the State office in accordance with instructions to be issued later, one copy retained in the county office, and one copy given to the operator (and one copy sent to the owner if the operator is a share-tenant).

Enter the State and county code and the application serial number in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner.

Sec. I. - The name and address of the 1937 operator (and of the owner if the operator is a share-tenant) should be entered in the spaces provided. If the operator is also the owner (as defined in Southern Region Bulletin 101, hereinafter referred to as Bulletin 101), enter the word "same" in the space provided for the name of the owner. If either name is different from that shown on the work sheet(s) filed for the farm(s), a concise explanation of the change and the reason therefor shall be attached in order that the State office will be apprised that a change has been noted as well as the reason therefor.

The serial number(s) of the work sheet(s) covering the farm(s) for which one Form 113 is submitted shall be entered in the space provided in Sec. I.

In all cases the Form 113 shall cover the same land (identical acreage whether one or several farms) to be covered by the corresponding application for payment. In most cases both the Form 113 and the application for payment will cover the land covered by one work sheet. However, if one application for payment is to be filed with respect to the land covered by more than one work sheet, pursuant to the provisions of section 62 of Bulletin 101, all such land shall also be covered by one Form 113.

Sec. II-A. - The utilization of the land in the farm(s) in 1937 shall be shown in the spaces provided. The acreages of all crops and practices may be obtained from Form SR-111a.

The total acreage of each soil-depleting crop shall be entered in column B, lines 1 through 11, and that part of the acreage of any such crop which is on non-cropland shall be entered in column A immediately to the left of column B.

Enter the acreage of general soil-depleting crops required for home needs in the box provided under line 8, column A.

If a part or all of the acreage devoted to a soil-depleting crop fails or is abandoned, enter such part or all in the appropriate line in the margin to the left of column A.

Enter in line 1 the acreage of corn, including corn planted alone plus the entire area on which corn is interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes.

Enter in line 2 the acreage devoted to small grains other than wheat, including any acreage followed by summer legumes classified in section 104 of Bulletin 101 as soil-conserving or perennial grasses but excluding such acreage as was approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937, on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being a good farming practice for such area and such crop is pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind erosion area) before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. Those practices that may be substituted are listed in section 104 of Bulletin 101.

Enter in line 3 the acreage devoted to wheat, including any acreage followed by summer legumes classified in section 104 of Bulletin 101 as soil-conserving or perennial grasses but excluding such acreage as was approved by the County Committee prior to May 1, 1937, on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being a good farming practice for such area and such crop is pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind erosion area) before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. Those practices that may be substituted are listed in section 104 of Bulletin 101.

Enter in line 4 the acreage of grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, millets or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums in rows, if all the crop is left on the land (or left on the land or turned under in the wind erosion area), excluding such acreage as is classified as part soil-depleting and part soil-conserving because it is planted in alternate strips or alternate rows with fallow and is included in line 32 or 33. The acreage to be entered in line 4 will include the entire acreage of such crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes. This includes the entire acreage of land which is devoted to Sudan grass in rows less than 10 feet apart if harvested for seed or hay and sorghums or millets in rows less than 10 feet apart if harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

Enter in line 5 the acreage of all vegetable and truck crops, including Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes and strawberries.

Enter in line 6 or 7 the name and acreage of any soil-depleting crop, included in the general soil-depleting base, which is grown on the farm in 1937 and for which space is not provided elsewhere in lines 1 through 7.

If no commercial peanuts are grown on the farm, enter in column A on any line of lines 1 through 7 in which no other entries will be made the word "Peanuts". Enter in column B on the same line the sum of the acreages of peanuts harvested for hay and peanuts harvested for nuts, provided the peanuts harvested for nuts are not commercial peanuts. No such entry should be made if there is an entry in line 11.

Enter in line 8 the total of lines 1 through 7, plus lines 32 and 33, column E.

For farms in counties in the wind erosion area, enter in line 9 the acreage of unprotected summer fallowed land which has become a wind erosion hazard, as determined by the County Committee. A copy of the finding by the County Committee should be attached to Form SR-113. For farms in counties not included in the wind erosion area, this space will be left blank.

Enter in line 10 the acreage of cotton.

If commercial peanuts are produced on the farm in 1937, the entry in line 11 shall be the entire acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts and peanuts harvested for hay. Commercial peanuts shall be construed to mean those peanuts separated from the vines by mechanical means and the principal part of the production sold to persons off the farm. Otherwise, the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts and hay shall be entered in ~~any of the lines~~ 1 through 7 as indicated above.

Enter in line 12 the total of lines 8 through 11.

Enter in line 13 the entire acreage (whether or not intercropped) of commercial orchards and vineyards on the farm on January 1, 1937. This should include all of the acreage of orchards and vineyards from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards or vineyards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

Enter in line 14 the total acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres. Open pasture land is that part which is reasonably free of brush and trees. The normal pasture season shall be the period during which the pasture will carry livestock without supplementary feed, which in no case shall be less than five months. One animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Enter in lines 15 through 24 the acreage of each soil-conserving crop and the acreage of each soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop, on land not devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937. That part of such acreage that is non-cropland shall be entered in the appropriate line in column C immediately to the left of column D.

No part of the acreage included in line 22 shall be included in line 34, 35, or 36.

No entry is to be made in line 23 for farms in counties included in the wind erosion area.

Enter in line 25 the total of the acreages in lines 15 through 24, plus lines 32 and 33, column D, excluding the acreages of soil-conserving crops grown on non-cropland.

Enter in line 26 the total soil-conserving acreage on the farm obtained from line 25 plus line 42, column D.

Enter in line 27 the idle cropland not classified as soil-depleting or soil-conserving (including abandoned orchards or vineyards not intercropped and idle cropland on which terraces were not constructed during 1937).

Enter in line 28 the actual acreage of orchards and vineyards classified as neutral in 1937 (other than those abandoned). If any part of the orchards or vineyards is intercropped the actual acreage of crop grown on the portion intercropped shall carry the classification of such crop and such acreage shall not be included in the entry in line 28.

Enter in line 29 the acreage of other cropland classified as neutral, including grain sorghums in rows if plowed under in counties not included in the wind erosion area.

Enter in line 31 the total of the acreages in lines 12, 25, 27 through 30, and column B of lines 34, 35, and 36, less any non-cropland acreages entered immediately to the left of column B in lines 1 through 11.

Sec. II-B. - Enter in column A immediately to the left of column B in the appropriate line the acreages of such crops or practices on non-cropland and entered in any of the lines 32 through 41.

Enter in column B, line 32, the gross acreage devoted to alternate strips of sorghums or Sudan grass and fallow, except that (1) where the strips of Sudan grass are more than 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the acreage occupied by such strips shall be included in line 4 or line 18, as the case may be, and the gross acreage of the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36, or (2) where strips of sorghums are more than 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the acreage occupied by such strips shall be included in line 4 or line 19, as the case may be, and the gross acreage of the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36.

Enter in column C, line 32, that part of the acreage entered in column B, line 32, that was fallowed.

Enter in column D, line 32, the actual acreage classified as soil-conserving. This will be the acreage in column C plus that part of the acreage in column B that was devoted to sorghums or Sudan grass seeded solid or broadcast or sweet sorghums or Sudan grass in rows from which heads or seed are not removed.

Enter in column E, line 32, the actual acreage classified as soil-depleting, obtained by subtracting the amount in column D, line 32, from the amount in column B, line 32.

Enter in column B, line 33, the gross acreage of alternate rows of sorghum or Sudan grass and fallow, except that (1) where rows of Sudan grass less than 10 feet apart are harvested for seed or hay or rows of sorghums or millets less than 10 feet apart are harvested for grain, seed, or forage, the entire acreage shall be included in line 4, or (2) where rows of Sudan grass less than 10 feet apart are not harvested for seed or hay, the entire acreage shall be included in line 18, or (3) where rows of sweet sorghums or millets less than 10 feet apart are not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, the entire acreage shall be included in line 19, or (4) where single rows of Sudan grass alternating with fallow are more than 12 feet apart or where double rows are more than 18 feet apart the actual acreage occupied by such rows shall be included in line 4 or line 18, as the case may be, and the gross acreage

occupied by the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36, or (5) where single or double rows of sorghums alternating with fallow are more than 12 feet apart or where double rows are more than 18 feet apart, the actual acreage occupied by such rows shall be included in line 4 or line 19, as the case may be, and the gross acreage occupied by the fallow strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36.

Enter in column C, line 33, that part of the acreage entered in column B, line 33, that was fallowed.

Enter in column D, line 33, the total acreage classified as soil-conserving. This will be the acreage in column C plus that part of the acreage in column B from which heads or seed are not removed.

Enter in column E, line 33, the actual acreage classified as soil-depleting, obtained by subtracting the amount in column D, line 33, from the amount in column B, line 33.

Enter in column B, line 34, the gross acreage on which controlled summer fallow was carried out. This entry should include only that land which was kept free of vegetative cover in 1937 to the extent that available soil moisture was conserved, provided such land (1) was contour listed or furrowed in accordance with soil-building practice number 21, or (2) was otherwise contour furrowed with a furrowing device which accomplishes a creditable type of cultivation for conserving moisture and controlling wind erosion, furrows in no instance to be less than 14 inches apart.

Enter in column D, line 34, three-fourths of the acreage entered in column B, line 34.

Enter in column B, line 35, the gross acreage on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties not included in the wind erosion area and also the gross acreage on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties in the wind erosion area, if the farm is in a community approved as not affected by wind erosion. This entry should include only that land which was kept free of vegetative cover in 1937 to the extent that available moisture was conserved and which was protected from erosion by listing or furrowing not on the contour, or by leaving the stubble or trash on or near the surface of the soil.

Enter in column D, line 35, two-thirds of the acreage in column B, line 35.

Enter in column B, line 36, the gross acreage on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties in the wind erosion area except in communities approved as not affected by wind erosion.

Enter in column D, line 36, one-third of the acreage in column B, line 36.

Enter in column B, line 37, the gross acreage of cropland devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937 and terraced during 1937.

Enter in column D, line 37, one-third of the acreage in column B, line 37.

Enter in column B, line 38, the gross acreage of cropland on farms in counties in the wind erosion area devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937 and contour listed in 1937 in accordance with practice 21.

Enter in column D, line 38, one-tenth of the acreage in column B, line 38. No entry will be made in line 38 for farms in counties not included in the wind erosion area.

Enter in the upper part of column B, line 39, the gross acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes, provided the legume occupies at least one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

Enter in the upper part of column D, line 39, one-half of the acreage in the upper part of column B, line 39.

Enter in the lower part of column B, line 39, the gross acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes provided the legume occupies between one-third and one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

Enter in the lower part of column D, line 39, one-third of the acreage in the lower part of column B, line 39. If the legume occupies less than one-third of the land or does not attain a reasonably good growth, no part of the land shall be classified as soil-conserving and, consequently, no part shall be entered in line 39.

Enter in columns B and D, line 40, the acreage of legumes following soil-depleting crops harvested in 1937.

Enter in columns B and D, line 41, the acreage of perennial grasses following soil-depleting crops harvested in 1937.

Enter in column D, line 42, the total of the acreages in column D of lines 34 through 41, excluding such part of non-cropland acreages classified as soil-conserving which was entered in column A immediately to the left of column B.

Sec. III. - Enter in line 43 the serial number of the work sheet covering each farm in the county owned or operated by the owner, excluding the farm(s) entered in Sec. I and covered by the Form 113 being prepared.

Enter in line 44 the serial number of the work sheet covering each farm in the county owned or operated by the operator, excluding the farm(s) entered in Sec. I and covered by the Form 113 being prepared.

Sec. IV. - Instructions regarding the use of section IV of Form 113 and also Form SR-112, "division of Crop Acreage", will be issued by the State office.

Sec. V. - The extent to which each soil-building practice was carried out shall be entered in the proper space in section V. Care should be taken to enter the correct acreage, pounds, and linear feet in the proper spaces. Care should be taken also that these entries do not include acreage on which

any labor, seed, or materials for such practice were furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency, and that each such practice was carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, or other materials as conform to good farming practice. If a program is being carried out on the farm in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or with the Resettlement Administration, enter in section V only those practices which have been approved for payment on Form ACP-35, "Soil-Building Practice Report", applicable to such farms.

The entire acreage on which practices numbers 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 were carried out should be entered even if part or all of the acreage on which any of such practices were carried out was included in an "Application for Preliminary Payment with respect to Wind Erosion Control Practices", Form SR-114.

The operator and the supervisor should check section V carefully to see that each soil-building practice is listed correctly and that each practice was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin 101.

In practices 10 and 11, both the acreage on which each such practice is carried out and the pounds of material applied should be entered in the spaces indicated. Payment will only be made for the application of ground limestone or its equivalent, provided that the rate of application is not less than 500 pounds per acre, if applied in rows, or 1,000 pounds per acre, if applied broadcast. If the application is more than 4,000 pounds per acre, payment will only be made for the application of 4,000 pounds. If practice number 10 is carried out, enter either "in rows" or "broadcast" to the left of the word "Pounds" in the box to indicate whether the limestone was applied in rows or broadcast. Five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone. Where a material other than ground limestone is used, the number of pounds applied, as shown on Form 113, should be expressed in the equivalent amount of ground limestone.

If the rate of application for practice 11 is less than the minimum application specified, no payment will be made. If the rate of application is in excess of the maximum specified, payment will only be made for an amount determined by multiplying the maximum rate of application specified by the number of acres to which applied. If material other than 16 percent superphosphate is applied, the number of pounds applied, as shown on Form 113, should be expressed in the equivalent amount of 16 percent superphosphate. One hundred pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

No payment will be made for the application of triple superphosphate obtained pursuant to the provisions of section 67 of Bulletin 101. The total pounds, expressed in terms of 16 percent superphosphate and the acres should be entered in the blank space below practice number 17. For example:

"Practice 11 - TVA - 350 pounds - 1 acre"

Under practice number 14 the construction of terraces includes the construction of proper outlets. Under practice number 21 if the contour lists

are more than three and one-half feet apart, enter only the proportionate part of the entire acreage on which such practice is carried out. For instance, if the contour lists are five and one-fourth feet apart from center of one list to the center of the next list, enter only two-thirds of the gross acreage; if seven feet apart, enter only one-half of the gross acreage; if ten and one-half feet apart, enter only one-third of the gross acreage; if fourteen feet apart, enter only one-fourth of the gross acreage.

Form 113 shall be dated and signed by the Supervisor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 104

PARTS I THROUGH IV

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING AND REPORTING
PERFORMANCE

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA
OF OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS)

PART I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 1. Organization: (a) **State.**—A State performance supervisor for each State will be employed who, under the direction of the State administrative officer in charge, will be directly responsible for checking performance. Where necessary, the State performance supervisor will be assisted by one or more district supervisors, who preferably should have training and experience in engineering.

Schools of instruction should be held in each State for the purpose of training local supervisors regarding the land use and crop classifications, methods to be used in measuring land, the procedure to be followed in the determination of performance in 1937, care of materials to be used, and filling out the necessary forms.

The State office should "spot check" a minimum of 2 percent of the farms in each county, including at least one farm inspected by each supervisor, for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the work of the supervisors in measuring fields and reporting land use, and in making the "spot check" should give particular attention to fenced noncrop open pasture land and to cases where the land classification is a matter of judgment. Insofar as possible the State office will do a portion of the "spot checking" early in the inspection period and the remainder when the supervisors have practically completed their work in the county. Each supervisor should at the outset be informed that he will be paid only for the work satisfactorily performed by him.

(b) **County.**—The county agent will be in general charge of the work in connection with the determination of performance within the county.

The assistant in agricultural conservation, where employed, will have immediate supervision of the performance work in the county, and will make frequent checks of the work of each employee. If no assistant in agricultural conservation is employed, and in other cases

where necessary, one or more county supervisors may be employed to supervise performance work.

Supervisors will be employed for the purpose of making a determination of performance and a report as to performance on farms owned or operated by cooperating producers. Wherever possible, persons who have done satisfactory work in land measurement under the agricultural adjustment programs should be employed. Community committeemen may be selected as supervisors if they have the necessary qualifications. A supervisor should not check any farm in which he has any sort of financial interest or any farm owned or operated by a near relative.

Where it is advisable that an engineering check on terracing be made to determine whether the terraces meet approved specifications, it is suggested that one capable man be employed for each county to handle this job. If such checking is postponed until near the end of the year, it can be accomplished more quickly and with less expense.

SEC. 2. Acres to be measured and acres which may be estimated.—Measure (unless accurate measurements are already available) the total cropland and all acreages in the farm upon which a payment (or a deduction) will be based. Record separately the data for—

- (1) Cotton, peanuts, wheat, and each soil-building practice, respectively;
- (2) The total acreage of general soil-depleting crops (where 2 or more general soil-depleting crops (other than wheat) are grown in the same field, the acreage of each may be estimated, but the total acreage of all such crops in each field shall be measured unless accurate measurements are already available);
- (3) The total acreage of soil-conserving crops (where 2 or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same field, the acreage of each may be estimated, but the total acreage of all such crops in each field shall be measured unless accurate measurements are already available).

If accurate maps or aerial photographs are not available from which to make measurements, estimate the acreage of fenced, non-crop, open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres.

Express all acreages to the nearest tenth of an acre; hundredths amounting to 5 or less shall be dropped, and hundredths amounting to more than 5 shall be considered a whole tenth.

SEC. 3. Methods and materials to be used in checking performance.—Each performance supervisor should be familiar with Southern Region Bulletin 101 (hereinafter referred to as Bulletin 101), and with each amendment that is applicable to the area which he will check, Southern Region Bulletin 102, and form SR-101. He should thoroughly familiarize himself with the provisions of Southern Region Bulletin 104 and with each of the following forms: Forms SR-113, SR-111, SR-111a, and SR-112 (hereinafter referred to as form 113, form 111, etc.). Instructions regarding the execution of form 111a are contained in part II hereof, and those relative to form 113 are contained in part III hereof. Form 111 will be used only in those cases where farms are checked by chain or some method other than with aerial photographs or accurate maps. Instructions regarding the use of form 112 will be issued by the State office.

(a) **Aerial photographs.**—In territories where performance is to be determined by the use of aerial photographs, only such data as

farm boundaries, field outlines, and field numbers are to be recorded directly on the enlargements of the aerial photographs. In doing this, the use of legends is desired. The additional data with respect to each farm are to be listed on form 111a.

(1) **Receiving, inspecting, and using aerial photographic materials.**—It will be the responsibility of the State office to receive aerial photographic material and to inspect the material to determine that it complies with all the specifications governing the contract or purchase of such materials, particularly with reference to flight lines, overlap, sidelap, crabbing, coverage, quality of photographs, and index maps. The results of this inspection should be recorded on form SRM-103 and the record of the scale check should be made on form SRM-104. Following approval of each county project, these forms will be prepared in duplicate and the originals forwarded to the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. With the exception of checking for proper scale, all inspecting and checking of materials will be done in the State office. The correctness of scale will be determined in the field under the supervision of the State performance supervisor or his representative. The individual charged with this responsibility should, insofar as possible, at the same time acquaint those in the county office in charge of the program with the proper use of the materials.

For areas covered by aerial photographs resulting from commercial surveys and purchased from commercial concerns, the check will include only the matters of coverage, quality, and scale.

Upon delivery of aerial photographic materials to the county office, a receipt showing a list of the materials should be obtained. This list will be prepared in triplicate on form SRM-105 at the time of the inspection of the materials and the third copy sent to the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

The photographic material is of considerable value and must be given the proper care, as it is expected that with such care it will be usable for a period of 3 to 5 years. This material has been acquired by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration solely for use in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program and it is not to be loaned to or used for any other purpose by private persons or any other governmental agency, whether Federal, State, or local, without specific authorization from the Administration.

One person in each county office should be assigned to check out the enlargements and to watch for shortage and misuse of the same. Safeguards should be provided in the filing and care of aerial photographic material, tracings, blueprints, and other materials or equipment used in the permanent mapping program.

Definite areas for checking should be assigned each supervisor, and the corresponding enlargements covering these areas should be turned over to him, together with forms 111a showing the names of the operators of the farms to be checked. Only a sufficient number of enlargements to provide 2 to 6 days' work should be given the supervisor at one time. A receipt showing the serial numbers of the enlargements should be obtained from the supervisor. The supervisor should be required to return to the office at least once a week all enlargements on which field checks have been made, together with form 111a for each farm checked. At the beginning of the work each supervisor should be required to report to the county office daily until the person in charge is satisfied that the supervisor fully understands the use of aerial photographs in determining performance.

Field and plot areas will be measured in the county office by the use of planimeters or rotometers. Those selected for this work must be industrious, careful, and patient, and have good eyesight. The instructions for the care and use of planimeters and rotometers furnished by the manufacturer with each instrument must be carefully followed.

Supervisors who are to use the aerial photographs in the field should be provided with a piece of masonite or other panel board, 21 inches by 25 inches, on which to clip the enlargements while using them. The enlargements should be fastened to the board by the use of binder clips. Never use thumb tacks. Enlargements should never be rolled or folded and should always be used on a firm, flat surface. An oilcloth cover slightly larger than the board should be carried in the field to protect the enlargements from inclement weather.

It is necessary in all cases that the producer or his representative accompany the supervisor in making the field check of performance. No supervisor shall go on a farm without the consent of its operator. The supervisor and the producer or his representative should examine the enlargement and identify the farm boundaries. Farm boundaries will be identified by making at each corner, or change of direction, of the boundary a mark not exceeding one-half inch in length along the boundary in both directions. A red wax pencil should be used for this purpose. Every effort should be made to avoid making any unnecessary records, marks, or notations on the enlargements. The supervisor and producer should then inspect each field (including the fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm) and the supervisor should number with a red pencil consecutively on the enlargement each field and plot (including the fenced noncrop open pasture land) which is bounded by permanent or semipermanent features. Subdivisions of these fields into plots in order to identify properly crops or practices should be shown on the enlargements as field number 1a, 1b, 1c, 4a, 4b, etc. Each field number and the 1937 use of the field or plot should be entered on form 111a.

Where the dividing line between crops or practices does not show plainly on the enlargement, sufficient ground measurements from features which can be identified on the photograph should be made with a chain so as to locate such line. The supervisor should keep in mind that the areas of the individual field or subdivisions thereof will be determined in the county office. For this reason in cases where the boundaries are not clear and definite it is necessary that they be traced on the enlargement with a sharp-pointed, soft, black wax pencil.

After checking all the fields on the farm and identifying all crops and practices and entering the proper identifications on the enlargement and form 111a, the supervisor should carefully examine both the enlargement and form 111a before leaving the farm to see that all essential information has been entered thereon. This procedure should prevent the necessity of a return visit to the farm to check some minor detail.

(2) **Additional equipment needed in counties using aerial photographic materials.**—County offices should be equipped with the following:

- i. One or more planimeters.
- ii. One or more 17-inch rotometers.
- iii. One filing case for enlargements and photo-index maps.
- iv. A supply of smooth-writing wax pencils of various colors and art gum erasers.
- v. One or more large tables.

Supervisors going to the field should be equipped with the following:

- i. One chain, 66 feet long, divided into tenths.
- ii. One 21-inch by 25-inch masonite or other panel board, for use in working with the enlargements in the field.
- iii. Oil cloth cover for the board.
- iv. One waterproof enlargement holder so made as to prevent soiling and otherwise damaging the enlargements while in field use.
- v. Smooth-writing black and red wax pencils.
- vi. One or more art gum erasers.
- vii. One 6-inch ivory-covered scale, graduated to fiftieths or hundredths of an inch.

(b) **Plane table maps.**—The method of checking performance on farms covered by plane table maps will be similar to the method employed in the use of aerial photographs. The plane table maps have been prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration solely for use in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program and are not to be loaned to or used for any other purpose by private persons, or any other governmental agency, whether Federal, State, or local, without specific authorization from the Administration.

The following additional equipment will be needed in counties using plane table maps:

- (1) One or more planimeters.
- (2) One or more 17-inch rotometers.
- (3) One or more large tables.

Supervisors going to the field should be equipped with the following:

- (1) The blueprint, or map if there is no blueprint, for each farm to be checked.
- (2) One board for use in working with the blueprint or map in the field.
- (3) One chain, 66 feet long, divided into tenths.
- (4) Pencils and other necessary items.

(c) **Other methods.**—Where aerial photographs, plane table maps, or other accurate measurements are not available for checking performance in 1937, checking will be done by chaining or some other equivalent method and a map of the farm shall be prepared by means of the farm sketch method similar to that used in 1936. A definite proportionate sketch (not necessarily to exact scale) should be drawn on form 111 by the supervisor, showing the relative position of all fields and physical features.

The area of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions. Measuring and calculating field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, require that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed, and if necessary a rough preliminary sketch may be made on scratch paper to determine how to measure the field or how to divide the field into measurable plots. If the land in the field is irregular in elevation or the distance is so great that a point cannot be clearly seen, a line can be established by a person standing on the elevation or at a convenient point, on whom the supervisor may sight in determining lines or bases or perpendiculars. Each distance measured shall be recorded on the sketch directly on the line to which it pertains in order that each area calculation may be rechecked in the county office.

Each sketch map should have recorded thereon the producer's name, the work sheet serial number, the supervisor's name, the date made, the 1937 land use of each field and plot, and the number of each field and plot. If desirable, this sketch may be redrawn in the county office to a more nearly exact scale. In all cases the sketches on form 111 should be checked in the county office and at this time all essential data should be transferred to form 111a. If desirable, form 111a may be filled out in the field. The distance allowed around the edge of the crop area as the outside boundary of the crop area in the case of row crops should be one-half of the width of the average row.

All chains must be carefully checked for accuracy with a standard steel surveyor's tape before being used in the field and again at reasonable intervals during the season.

The following equipment will be needed in counties using a method of checking performance other than by means of aerial photographs or plane table or other accurate maps:

- (1) Forms 111 and 111a.
- (2) One chain, 66 feet long, divided into tenths, and a supply of pins.
- (3) Sketching board.
- (4) Pencils and other necessary items.

SEC. 4. Multiple farms.—If an owner or operator makes application for payment with respect to one or more farms in the county and has one or more other farms in the same county with respect to

which he does not make application for payment, the county committee shall require such producer to submit properly executed forms 111, 111a, and 113 covering each such farm which he does not cover with an application for payment, together with a statement that the data with respect to these farms accurately reflect the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on such farms. If the county committee has reason to believe that the information with respect to any soil-depleting crop on any such farm is incorrect, it shall cause such check to be made as it deems necessary, and if it finds that any understatement of soil-depleting crops has been made it shall cause the acreage of all soil-depleting crops on all such farms to be measured.

SEC. 5. Classification of land use.—The classification of acreage as soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or neutral will be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 103, 104, 105, and 106 of Bulletin 101. The acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops will be counted only once and will be counted as devoted to the major of such crops. Likewise, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops will be counted only once. Pursuant to section 105 of Bulletin 101, the same land may be classified once as soil-depleting and a part or all of such acreage may also be classified as soil-conserving.

Land planted to cotton (even though a poor stand is obtained) shall be considered to have been devoted to cotton and therefore to a soil-depleting crop if the cotton remains on the land beyond that stage of growth at which it can be readily determined whether or not a good stand has been established. This can be determined by the time squares begin to form. If the cotton fails to come up or is not left on the land until the stage indicated has been reached, such land shall be considered as idle unless followed by another crop, in which case it will take the classification of such crop.

Land planted to other row crops classified as soil-depleting shall be considered to have been devoted to such crops when they reach a stage of growth comparable to that set out above for cotton, which in the case of corn or grain sorghums would be from 2 weeks' to 1 month's growth, or, even though there is a poor stand, if such crops are left after this stage for harvest. When small grains reach a stage of growth comparable to the stage indicated above for cotton, all of the land occupied by them shall be considered as devoted to a soil-depleting crop, even though such crop subsequently failed or was abandoned; except that if a part of such acreage was designated as a winter cover crop before May 1, 1937, and prior to destruction, failure, or abandonment, that part of such acreage so designated shall not be classified as soil-depleting unless a soil-depleting crop is harvested therefrom in 1937, except that the small grains on the land so designated may be cut for hay in the wind-erosion area if followed by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-conserving practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

If such row crop or small grains are not left on the land until the stage indicated has been reached, such land shall be considered as idle, unless followed by another crop or unless terraces are constructed thereon in 1937, in which case it will take the classification of such crop or practice.

If cotton or any other soil-depleting crop is destroyed after reaching the stage indicated at which the land is considered as devoted to

such crop, a certification by the operator, approved by a community committeeman designating the area and the approximate date on which the crop was destroyed, together with a statement as to the age and stage of growth of the crop destroyed and the cause of such destruction, shall be made to the county committee as soon after the destruction of such crop as possible if the producer intends to make application for payment respecting the farm.

Where on a given acreage of land in 1937 both cotton and another soil-depleting crop reach a stage of growth comparable to that mentioned above for cotton, such land shall be considered to be devoted to cotton, and the other soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded in determining performance.

Where on a given acreage of land in 1937 commercial peanuts and any other soil-depleting crop other than cotton reach a stage of growth comparable to that mentioned above for cotton, such land shall be considered to be devoted to commercial peanuts and the other soil-depleting crop shall be disregarded in determining performance.

Where soil-conserving crops have attained a reasonably good growth, even though subsequently destroyed by unfavorable weather conditions or insects, the land occupied by such crops shall be classified as soil-conserving pursuant to sections 104 and 105 of Bulletin 101.

SEC. 6. Accounting for all work sheets.—The county office shall account to the State office for every work sheet executed in 1937, either with a report of performance or with a statement by the owner, operator, or county committee that neither the owner nor the operator expects to make application for payment with respect to his farming operations in the county in 1937.

PART II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM SR-111a

One copy of form 111a shall be prepared showing the field number and land use of each field, including fenced noncrop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres, and the acreage on which each approved soil-building practice is carried out. Where a report of performance and an application for payment are to cover land which is covered by more than one work sheet, a form 111a should nevertheless be prepared for the land covered by each such work sheet.

Enter the data requested at the top of form 111a. If the operator is also the owner, enter the word "Same" in the space for the name of owner. The "Location of farm" should be the same description of the farm as that entered on the corresponding work sheet. The above data should be filled out in the county office before the supervisor goes to the farm to check performance. If aerial photographs are used and if the land covered by the work sheet is not all covered by one enlargement, enter the numbers of all such enlargements covering land covered by that work sheet.

In lines 1 through 12 enter the field number, the name of the crop, and the acreage of crops classified as soil-depleting. That part of such acreage which is on noncropland should be entered immediately

to the left in the column headed "Crops." If there is not sufficient space to enter all such acreages in these lines, another form 111a should be used as a continuation sheet and appropriately identified as such. Enter the total of all such acreages in line 13.

In lines 14 through 20 enter the field number, the name and the part (in acres) of the acreage of each soil-conserving crop interplanted or grown in combination with or following a soil-depleting crop and classified as soil-conserving in accordance with section 105 of Bulletin 101. Enter in line 21 the total of the acreages in lines 14 through 20.

In lines 22 through 26 enter the field number, the description of the soil-conserving crop, and the acreage of land devoted solely to each soil-conserving crop, including idle cropland on which terraces were constructed during 1937. These entries should include only the land that qualifies as soil-conserving under section 104 of Bulletin 101. That part of such acreage which is on noncropland should be entered immediately to the left in the column headed "Crops." Enter in line 27 the total of the acreages in lines 22 through 26.

In lines 28 through 30 enter the field number, the land use, and the acreage of cropland devoted to neutral uses. This will include idle cropland on which terraces were not constructed during 1937, and orchards and vineyards which are not intercropped. (If any part of the orchard or vineyard is intercropped, include only that portion classified as neutral.) Enter in line 31 the total of the acreages in lines 28 through 30.

In lines 32 and 33 enter the field number, the kind, and the gross acreage of commercial orchards, if any.

In lines 34 and 35 enter the field number and the acreage of fenced noncrop open pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres. See the definition of animal unit in Bulletin 101, page 4, which is repeated in part III hereof.

For each approved soil-building practice carried out on the farm in 1937 enter in one of the lines 36 through 41 the field number, the number and description of the practice, the acreage, and if applicable the pounds or feet.

PART III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT REPORT OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA (FORM SR-113)

Prepare form 113 in triplicate (in quadruplicate if the operator is a share-tenant). The original is to be sent to the State office in accordance with instructions to be issued later, one copy retained in the county office, and one copy given to the operator (and one copy sent to the owner if the operator is a share-tenant).

Enter the State and county code and the application serial number in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner.

In section I the name and address of the 1937 operator (and of the owner if the operator is a share-tenant) should be entered in the spaces provided. If the operator is also the owner (as defined in Bulletin 101) enter the word "same" in the space provided for the name of the owner. If either name is different from that shown on

the work sheet(s) filed for the farm(s), a concise explanation of the change and the reason therefor shall be attached in order that the State office will be apprised of the fact that the change has been noted, as well as the reason therefor.

The serial number(s) of the work sheet(s) covering the farm(s) for which the form 113 is submitted shall be entered in the space provided in section I.

In all cases the form 113 shall cover the same land (identical acreage whether one or several farms) to be covered by the corresponding application for payment. In most cases both the form 113 and the application for payment will cover the land covered by one work sheet. However, if a single application for payment is to be filed with respect to the land covered by more than one work sheet, pursuant to the provisions of section 62 of Bulletin 101, all such land shall also be covered by a single form 113 and the serial number of each such work sheet should be entered in the space provided in section I.

In section II-A the utilization of the land in the farm(s) in 1937 shall be shown in the spaces provided. The acreages of all crops and practices may be obtained from form 111a, except that in cases where section II-B of form 113 is to be filled out the supervisor should use form 113 in lieu of, or in addition to, form 111a.

The total acreage of each soil-depleting crop shall be entered in column B, lines 1 through 11, and that part of the acreage of any such crop which is on noncrop land shall be entered in column A immediately to the left of column B.

Enter the acreage of general soil-depleting crops required for home needs in the box provided under line 8, column A.

In line 1 enter the acreage of corn, including corn planted alone plus the entire area on which corn is interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes.

In line 2 enter the acreage devoted to small grains other than wheat, including any acreage followed by perennial grasses or summer legumes classified in section 104 of Bulletin 101 as soil-conserving, but excluding such acreage as was approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937, on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being a good farming practice for such area and such crop is pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind-erosion area) before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. The practices which may be substituted are listed in section 104 of Bulletin 101.

In line 3 enter the acreage devoted to wheat, including any acreage followed by perennial grasses or summer legumes classified in section 104 of Bulletin 101 as soil-conserving but excluding such acreage as was approved by the county committee prior to May 1, 1937, on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being a good farming practice for such area and such crop is pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind-erosion area) before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. The practices which may be substituted are listed in section 104 of Bulletin 101.

In line 4 enter the acreage of grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, millets or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or for-

age, or grain sorghums in rows where all the crop is left on the land (or left on the land or plowed under in the wind-erosion area), excluding such acreage of cropland as is classified as part soil-depleting and part soil-conserving because it is planted in alternate strips or alternate rows with fallow and is included in either line 32 or 33. The acreage to be entered in line 4 will include the entire acreage of such crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes. This includes the entire acreage of Sudan grass in rows less than 10 feet apart if harvested for seed or hay and sorghums or millets in rows less than 10 feet apart if harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

In line 5 enter the acreage of all vegetable and truck crops, including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries.

Enter in line 6 or 7 the name and acreage of any soil-depleting crop, included in the general soil-depleting base, which is grown on the farm in 1937 and for which space is not provided elsewhere in lines 1 through 7.

If no commercial peanuts are grown on the farm, enter the word "peanuts" in column A on any line of lines 1 through 7 in which no other entries will be made. Enter in column B on the same line the sum of the acreages of peanuts harvested for hay and peanuts harvested for nuts, provided the peanuts harvested for nuts are not commercial peanuts. If commercial peanuts are grown on the farm, such entry should include only the peanuts harvested for hay.

In line 8 enter the total of lines 1 through 7, plus lines 32 and 33, column E.

For farms in counties in the wind-erosion area, enter in line 9 the acreage of unprotected summer-fallowed land which has become a wind-erosion hazard, as determined by the county committee. A copy of the finding by the county committee should be attached to form 113. For farms in counties not included in the wind-erosion area this space will be left blank.

Enter in line 10 the acreage of cotton.

If commercial peanuts are produced on the farm in 1937, the entry in line 11 shall be the entire acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts. Commercial peanuts shall be construed to mean those peanuts separated from the vines by mechanical means and the principal part of the production sold to persons off the farm. Otherwise the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts and hay shall be entered in any of the lines 1 through 7, as indicated above.

In line 12 enter the total of lines 8 through 11.

In line 13 enter the entire acreage (whether or not intercropped) of commercial orchards and vineyards on the farm on January 1, 1937. This should include all of the acreage of orchards and vineyards from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young nonbearing orchards or vineyards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

In line 14 enter the total acreage of fenced noncrop open-pasture land having a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each 5 acres. Open-pasture land is that part on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for livestock and on which the number and grouping of any trees or shrubs

are such that the land could not fairly be considered to be woodland. The normal pasture season shall be the period during which the pasture will sustain livestock without supplementary feed, which in no case shall be less than 5 months. One animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

In the applicable line of lines 15 through 24 enter the acreage of each soil-conserving crop and the acreage of each soil-building practice approved for use in lieu of a soil-conserving crop, on land not devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937. That part of such acreage that is noncropland shall be entered in the appropriate line in column C immediately to the left of Column D.

No part of the acreage included in line 22 shall be included in line 34, 35, or 36.

No entry is to be made in line 23 for farms in counties included in the wind-erosion area.

In line 25 enter the total of the acreages in lines 15 through 24, plus lines 32 and 33, column D, excluding the acreages of soil-conserving crops grown on noncropland and entered immediately to the left of column D in lines 15 through 24.

In line 26 enter the total soil-conserving acreage on the farm obtained from line 25 plus line 42, column D.

In line 27 enter the idle cropland not classified as soil-depleting or soil-conserving.

In line 28 enter the actual acreage of orchards and vineyards classified as neutral in 1937 (other than those abandoned). If any part of the orchards or vineyards is intercropped, the actual acreage of the crop grown on the portion intercropped shall carry the classification of such crop and such acreage shall not be included in the entry in line 28.

In line 29 enter the acreage of other cropland classified as neutral, including grain sorghums in rows if plowed under in counties not included in the wind-erosion area.

In line 31 enter the total of the acreages in lines 12, 25, 27 through 30, and column B of lines 34, 35, and 36, less any noncropland acreages entered immediately to the left of column B in lines 1 through 11.

In section II-B enter in lines 32 through 41 only the acreage of such crops and practices on cropland.

In column B, line 32, enter the gross acreage devoted to alternate strips of fallow and sorghums or Sudan grass, where such strips of sorghum or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such strips of sorghum or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width and are not less than 4 rods apart, and if the stalks are left on the land as a protection against wind erosion, except that (1) where the strips of Sudan grass are more than 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the acreage occupied by such strips shall be included in line 4 or line 18, as the case may be, and the gross acreage of the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36, or (2) where strips of sorghums are more than 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the acreage occupied by such strips shall be included in line 4 or line 19, as the case may be, and the gross

acreage of the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36.

In column C, line 32, enter that part of the acreage entered in column B, line 32, that was fallowed.

In column D, line 32, enter the actual acreage classified as soil conserving. This will be the acreage in column C plus that part of the acreage in column B that was devoted to sorghums or Sudan grass seeded solid or broadcast or sweet sorghums or Sudan grass in rows from which heads or seed are not removed.

In column E, line 32, enter the actual acreage classified as soil-depleting, obtained by subtracting the amount in column D, line 32, from the amount in column B, line 32.

In column B, line 33, enter the gross acreage of alternate rows of sorghums or Sudan grass and fallow, where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion, except that (1) where rows of Sudan grass less than 10 feet apart are harvested for seed or hay, or rows of sorghums or millets less than 10 feet apart are harvested for grain, seed, or forage, the entire acreage shall be included in line 4, or (2) where rows of Sudan grass less than 10 feet apart are not harvested for seed or hay, the entire acreage shall be included in line 18, or (3) where rows of sweet sorghums less than 10 feet apart are not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, the entire acreage shall be included in line 19, or (4) where single rows of Sudan grass alternating with fallow are more than 12 feet apart or where double rows are more than 18 feet apart, the actual acreage occupied by such rows shall be included in line 4 or line 18, as the case may be, and the gross acreage occupied by the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36, or (5) where single rows of sorghums alternating with fallow are more than 12 feet apart or where double rows are more than 18 feet apart, the actual acreage occupied by such rows shall be included in line 4 or line 19, as the case may be, and the gross acreage occupied by the fallowed strips between shall be included in column B of line 34, 35, or 36.

In column C, line 33, enter that part of the acreage entered in column B, line 33, that was fallowed.

In column D, line 33, enter the actual acreage classified as soil-conserving. This will be the acreage in column C plus that part of the acreage in column B from which heads or seed are not removed.

In column E, line 33, enter the actual acreage classified as soil-depleting, obtained by subtracting the amount in column D, line 33, from the amount in column B, line 33.

In column B, line 34, enter the gross acreage of cropland on which controlled summer fallow was carried out. This entry should include only that land which was kept free of vegetative cover in 1937 to the extent that available soil moisture was conserved, provided such land (1) was contour listed or furrowed in accordance with soil-building practice number 21, or (2) was otherwise contour furrowed with a furrowing device which accomplished a creditable type of cultivation for conserving moisture and controlling wind erosion, furrows in no instance to be less than 14 inches apart.

In column D, line 34, enter three-fourths of the acreage entered in column B, line 34.

In column B, line 35, enter the gross acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties not included in the wind erosion area, and also the gross acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties in the wind erosion area if the farm is in a community approved as not affected by wind erosion. This entry should include only that land which was kept free of vegetative cover in 1937 to the extent that available moisture was conserved and which was protected from erosion by listing or furrowing not on the contour or by leaving the stubble or trash on or near the surface of the soil.

In column D, line 35, enter two-thirds of the acreage in column B, line 35.

In column B, line 36, enter the gross acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow was carried out on farms in counties in the wind erosion area (except in communities approved as not affected by wind erosion).

In column D, line 36, enter one-third of the acreage in column B, line 36.

In column B, line 37, enter the gross acreage of cropland devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937 and on which terraces were constructed during 1937.

In column D, line 37, enter one-third of the acreage in column B, line 37.

In counties in the wind erosion area, enter in column B, line 38, the gross acreage of cropland on the farm(s) devoted to a soil-depleting crop in 1937 and contour listed in 1937 in accordance with practice 21. No entry will be made in line 38 for farms in counties not included in the wind erosion area.

In column D, line 38, enter one-tenth of the acreage, if any, in column B, line 38.

In the upper part of column B, line 39, enter the gross acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes, provided the legume occupies at least one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

In the upper part of column D, line 39, enter one-half of the acreage in the upper part of column B, line 39.

In the lower part of column B, line 39, enter the gross acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes, provided the legume occupies between one-third and one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth. If the legume occupies less than one-third of the land or does not attain a reasonably good growth, no part of the land shall be classified as soil-conserving and, consequently, no part shall be entered in line 39.

In the lower part of column D, line 39, enter one-third of the acreage in the lower part of column B, line 39.

In columns B and D, line 40, enter the acreage of legumes on cropland following soil-depleting crops harvested in 1937.

In columns B and D, line 41, enter the acreage of perennial grasses on cropland following soil-depleting crops harvested in 1937.

In column D, line 42, enter the total of the acreages in column D of lines 34 through 41.

In section III enter in line 43 the serial number of the work sheet covering each farm in the county owned or operated by the owner, excluding the farm(s) entered in section I and covered by the form 113 being prepared.

Enter in line 44 the serial number of the work sheet covering each farm in the county owned or operated by the operator, excluding the farm(s) entered in section I and covered by the form 113 being prepared.

In section IV instructions regarding the use of section IV of form 113 and also form SR-112, "Division of crop acreage", will be issued by the State office.

In section V the extent to which each soil-building practice was carried out shall be entered in the proper space in section V. Care should be taken to enter the correct acreage, pounds, and linear feet in the proper spaces. Care should be taken also that these entries do not include any acreage on which any labor, seed, or material for such practice was furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency, and that each such practice was carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, or other materials as conform to good farming practice. If a program is being carried out on the farm in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or Resettlement Administration, enter in section V only those practices carried out on the farm which have been approved for payment on form ACP-35, "Soil-building practice report", applicable to such farms.

The entire acreage on which practices numbers 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 were carried out should be entered even though part or all of the acreage on which any of such practices was carried out may have been included in an "Application for preliminary payment with respect to wind-erosion control practices", form SR-114.

The operator and the supervisor should check section V carefully to see that each soil-building practice is listed correctly and that each practice was carried out in accordance with the provisions of bulletin 101.

In practices 10 and 11, both the acreage on which each such practice is carried out and the pounds of material applied should be entered in the spaces indicated.

Payment will only be made for the application of ground limestone or its equivalent, provided that the rate of application is not less than 500 pounds per acre if applied in rows, or 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast. If the application is more than 4,000 pounds per acre, payment will only be made for the application of 4,000 pounds. If practice number 10 is carried out, enter either "rows" or "broadcast" to the left of the box containing the word "pounds", to indicate whether the limestone was applied in rows or broadcast. Five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone. Where a material other than ground limestone is used, the number of pounds applied, as shown on form 113, should be expressed in the equivalent amount of ground limestone.

If the rate of application for practice 11 is less than the minimum application specified, no payment will be made. If the rate of ap-

plication is in excess of the maximum specified, payment will only be made for an amount determined by multiplying the maximum rate of application specified by the number of acres to which applied. If material other than 16-percent superphosphate is applied, the number of pounds applied, as shown on form 113, should be expressed in the equivalent amount of 16-percent superphosphate. One hundred pounds of 48-percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate.

No payment will be made for the application of triple superphosphate obtained pursuant to the provisions of section 67 of Bulletin 101. The total pounds, expressed in terms of 16-percent superphosphate, and the acres to which applied should be entered in the blank space below practice no. 33. For example:

Practice 11—TVA—350 pounds—1 acre

Under practice no. 14 the construction of terraces includes the construction of proper outlets.

Under practice no. 21, if the cropland contour listed or furrowed is on slopes greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to each 100 feet, such contour listing or furrowing must be in combination with terracing.

Under practice no. 29, if the contour lists or furrows are more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, enter only the proportionate part of the entire acreage of pasture land on which such practice is carried out. For instance, if the contour lists or furrows are $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart enter only two-thirds of the gross acreage; if 7 feet apart, enter only one-half of the gross acreage; if $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, enter only one-third of the gross acreage; if 14 feet apart, enter only one-fourth of the gross acreage. A second method of computing such acreage would be to estimate carefully the total length of all contour lists or furrows and multiply such length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and divide the result by 43,560. Still another method of computing the acreage of pasture-land contour listed or furrowed in cases where the contour lists or furrows are more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart is to divide the average distance between the contour lists or furrows into $3\frac{1}{2}$ and multiply the gross acreage contour listed or furrowed by the percentage figure thus obtained.

Form 113 shall be dated as of the date the performance reported on was completely checked and signed by the supervisor.

PART IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT REPORT OF PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO RANCHES (FORM SR-154)

Form SR-154, "Report of performance with respect to ranches", will be prepared in triplicate. The original should be sent to the State office in accordance with instructions to be issued later, one copy retained in the county office, and one copy given to the operator.

The general instructions contained in part I of this bulletin shall also apply to determining and reporting performance with respect to ranches, except that all acreages or other units shall be expressed to the nearest whole number, tenths amounting to five or less shall be dropped and tenths amounting to more than five shall be considered a whole number. The supervisor who checks performance on ranches may or may not be the same person who served as range

inspector. Performance with respect to each practice should be checked as soon as possible after completion of the practice.

Enter the State and county code and ranch serial number in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner.

In section I the name(s) and address(es) of the 1937 operator(s) should be entered in the spaces provided.

In section II the extent to which each range-building practice was carried out is to be entered in the proper space in section II. Care should be taken to enter the correct acreage, linear feet, cubic yards, and rods in the proper spaces. Care should also be taken to see that the entries do not include any practice unless (1) such practice was approved by the county committee on form SR-152, "Report on examination of range land", and (2) such practice was carried out according to the generally accepted standards of good ranching with materials of the kinds and qualities customarily used.

The operator and the supervisor should check section II carefully to see that each range-building practice is listed correctly; that none is omitted, and that each practice listed is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin 101. For example: No payment will be made for carrying out any range-building practice if any of the labor or material with respect to that practice was furnished by any Federal or State agency.

None of the acreages listed below should be estimated if accurate measurements, aerial photographs, or plane table maps are already available.

Enter in the space provided the estimated acreage on which practice no. 51 was carried out. The supervisor should make a careful inspection of such acreage to satisfy himself that the land was withheld from grazing between May 1 and October 31, 1937, inclusive. He should also inspect the remainder of the range land on the ranch to determine whether or not it has been overgrazed. If overgrazing to an extent that causes deterioration has occurred, the supervisor should attach a statement to form SR-154 setting forth the facts in the case.

Enter in the space provided the acreage on which practice no. 52 was carried out in 1937. In determining the acreage contour listed or furrowed, either of the three methods outlined in part III hereof for determining the acreage contour listed or furrowed under practice no 29 may be used.

Enter under practice no. 53 the total linear feet of narrow terraces or ridges constructed in 1937 on slopes of 2 percent or greater. The total linear feet shall be carefully estimated by the supervisor.

Measure and compute the number of cubic yards of material moved in constructing spreader dams under practice no. 54 and enter the result in the applicable space. No payment will be made for this practice unless the dam is constructed in accordance with specifications of the State committee.

Measure the linear feet of spreader terraces constructed in accordance with the provisions of practice no. 55 and enter the result in the applicable space. Such terraces must be constructed in accordance with specifications of the State committee.

Measure and compute the number of cubic yards of material used in constructing tanks and reservoirs in accordance with practice no. 56. Include in such computations only that material used in the fill

or dam and the material excavated but not used in the fill or dam. If masonry dams are constructed in lieu of earthen dams, the number of cubic yards of earth which would have been required to construct an earthen dam to hold the same amount of water on the same site shall be carefully computed and the result entered in the applicable space.

Measure the length of range fences constructed in 1937 in accordance with practice number 57 and enter the result, expressed in rods, in the applicable space. Include in such entry only those fences that are necessary in connection with other practices.

Make a careful estimate of the number of linear feet of fire guards constructed in accordance with practice number 58 and enter the result in the applicable space. Do not include those fire guards that are less than 4 feet in width.

Make a careful estimate of the number of acres on which prairie dogs were eradicated under practice number 59 and enter the result in the space provided. Likewise, make a careful estimate of the number of acres on which kangaroo rats were eradicated and enter the result in the space provided.

For practices numbers 60, 61, and 62, rescuing range land from prickly pear and cactus, or mesquite, or cedar, respectively, measure the acreage having light infestation on which each practice was carried out and enter the result in the space provided. Likewise, measure and make a separate entry for each such practice where there was medium or heavy infestation and enter the results in the spaces provided.

Measure the acreage of range land rescued from a heavy infestation of lechuguilla and enter the result under practice number 63.

Form SR-154 shall be dated as of the date the performance reported on was completely checked and signed by the supervisor.

Issued July 28, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator and the undersigned.

C. A. Cobb

*Director, Southern Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*

OCT 7 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 104 - AMENDMENT 1

Part III of Southern Region Bulletin 104 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Each acre of cropland that is listed or furrowed (other than that which is contour listed or furrowed, or basin listed) in connection with practice number 31, and on which a reasonably good growth of the sorghum or Sudan grass is not obtained because of insects, hail, drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions, shall be counted as two-fifths of an acre on which practice number 31 has been carried out, thus providing a payment of 20 cents per acre for such listing or furrowing.

Cropland that is contour listed or furrowed or basin listed on the contour, in connection with practice number 31, and on which a reasonably good growth of the sorghum or Sudan grass is not obtained because of insects, hail, drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions, shall be reported under practice number 21, provided the furrows are not more than four feet nor less than two feet apart and not less than eight inches in width and four inches in depth.

Cropland that is basin listed, not on the contour, in connection with practice number 31, and on which a reasonably good growth of the sorghum or Sudan grass is not obtained because of insects, hail, drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions, shall be reported under practice number 33 if done with an approved basin lister which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals provided the furrows are not more than four feet apart and not less than four inches in depth.

Issued September 21, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator and the undersigned.

I. W. Duggan

I. W. Duggan,
Acting Director, Southern Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



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Amend 1

